MARYLAND GAZETTE. 247

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1770.

Mr. G—n bring Council for the Defendant makes use of, in answering Reply to Mr. Serjeant W——'s Speech, delivered in our last.

My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury,

YOU have heard the Argument which the Council for the Defendant makes use of, to leſſen the Damages which my Client has laid in his Declaration againſt the Earl of H——; but notwithſtanding the Ingenuity with which the Caſe has been ſtated, I differ entirely from Mr. Serjeant W——'s own Eſtimate, by which he has calculated for me.

With Reſpect to the Meaſure of Damages, I do not aſk you, Gentlemen of the Jury, to exert a headſtrong Indignation, but I aſſert, Vengeance on thoſe who have injured the Laws of your Country to the proper Object of your indignant Spirits, and I call on you to make the moſt liberal, and, at the ſame Time, the moſt conſiderate Appreciation of the Wrongs, thoſe Laws have ſuſtained. What the Puniſhment might be to Mr. W——, from the natural Conſequence of the Meaſures purſued by the noble Lord, whether Damage actually did attend them, is highly material and neceſſary for your Conſideration. That the bad Effects did not follow, Mr. W—— is not in the leaſt Degree indebted to the Humanity of the noble Defendant, any more than he is to his Lordſhip's Candour, for this Extortion of Juſtice by the Voice of a Jury. It is not for Intereſt he brings this Action, but to deter, by no ſmall Damages, future Miniſters from purſuing Meaſures, which they find have led their Predeceſſors to Ruin; and by no ſmall Damages Miniſters to be terrified; and few Men, in whole ſucceeding Ages, can be found, who dare oppoſe themſelves to the Forces of Tyranny, and whoſe ſingle Efforts contain the Spirit of Nations. And it is to the bold, firm, and glorious Spirits, ſuch as Mr. H——n and Mr. W——s, that the Inhabitants of this Country are indebted for their Exemption from arbitrary Deſtruction of their Property, and uncertain Enjoyment of their perſonal Liberty. And ſhould you, in this Caſe, Gentlemen, as no Doubt you will, act with the Spirit and Zeal of Engliſhmen, it muſt appear to the Public on the Record muſt be graced with it, that a Britiſh Jury inflicted an exemplary Fine on the Miniſter, who wickedly deprived the Champion of his Country's Freedom, of his own Liberty.

How Mr. W—— will think proper to apply the Pecuniary Remuneration of his Injuries, becomes not us to enquire; but that the noble Peer ſhould ſuffer for his Miſconduct, by a pecuniary Mulct, is of the higheſt Importance to us, and due in Juſtice to Mr. W——. It has been aſked by my learned Brother, in his uſual Vein of Pleaſantry, and to relieve your Spirits after ſo long and ſerious Attention, whether Mr. W—— ſhould build a Church, or erect an Altar to Liberty? No, he will raiſe an Altar to Liberty, in the Memory of all Friends to the Conſtitution; you, Gentlemen, will have the Honour of aſſiſting him in the glorious Work, and your Names will be inſcribed upon it.

I would not triſle with your Time; I would not be ſo inſolent as to ſuppoſe, that a Middleſex Jury would ſuſpect or imagine that it was for Bolts, Locks, or Doors broken, that this Action was brought; that ſuch Particulars were eſtimated at 500l. others at 300l. and that the Liberty of Mr. W—— was to be eſtimated at 300l. The Valuation of Liberty is new to the Law: The Conſtitution of the Courts of Law fix no Value upon the Liberty of Individuals, any more than good Citizens can eſtimate, at any Price, the Liberty of the Public.

It has been inſinuated, that Mr. W—— has not purſued with Activity, thoſe who have been guilty of this Encroachment upon his Liberty. But on the Contrary, I am perſuaded, and affirm, and truſt that you too will be convinced, that Mr. W—— took every Step to accelerate the Cauſe, and that Lord H—— took every poſſible Step to retard the Cauſe. After Iſſues upon Iſſues accumulated upon him for Original Sums, my Lord H—— has been dragged into Court as a Delinquent for 300l. As long as the Record of Outlawry ſubſiſted, no farther Step could be taken by Mr. W——; that Outlawry has been lately reverſed, and we have now, after all unavoidable Delays of Law, aſſiſted by the Authority of Privilege, properly brought this Delinquent to anſwer to you for his Conduct, and to make ſome Satisfaction for his Miſdemeanour.

I am charged with attributing to my Lord H—— perſonal Malice againſt Mr. W——, without Proof. The Idea the Law has annexed to Malice, is a depraved Mind, exerting itſelf againſt Perſons who have really offered no Injury, or none adequate to the Reſentment kindled and burſting out in an Action againſt them. And the Court always ſuppoſes that Kind of Malice, where no ſufficient Cauſe of Miſ-treatment appears. It muſt therefore be either Malice againſt Mr. W——, or depraved Motives againſt the Conſtitution itſelf, which prompted and impelled the noble Peer to the Enormities, that have been diſcovered and demonſtrated to you by the Evidence, equally of Defendant and Plaintiff.

Mr. W—— arreſted; the Cuſtody is almoſt inſtantaneouſly changed, and he is ſent with amazing Expedition to ſtrict and cloſe Confinement to the Tower. Mr. W—— ſays, ſuch Directions were given by Lord E——t in the Preſence of Lord H——, ſilent and unoppoſing, as ſhocked even him, from which Conduct we muſt infer Malice; and ſuch Malice appears of all Sizes, in the Procedure of the Defendant, as evince his Action to have been entirely under the malignant Authority of that Paſſion.

The North-Briton is charged in the Warrant as treaſonable; afterwards that ſevere Appellation was dropped; why then, but to warrant and juſtify an Intention to treat Mr. W—— with ſeverity, was it ever aſſumed? Their L——s, it ſeems, had followed the Courſe of Precedents; they had previouſly taken the Opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and how far they could oppreſs Mr. W——, was the conſtant Subject of their Conferences after his Arreſt.

No Hardſhip, it is ſaid, was occaſioned by this Warrant, yet under this identical Warrant were Mr. W——'s Papers ſeized, by Means of which Papers, ſo illegally obtained, the noble Peer and Aſſociate, have perſecuted him even to the ruin of his fair Hopes and Expectations in Life, of his Fortune, and, at this Moment, he is impriſoned in Conſequence of it.

It would have become the Secretaries to have ſent for him, made him all the Amends in their Power, and to have diſcharged him from his Confinement; but they artfully and ingeniouſly offered to Bail him, when they knew he was in Confinement under an illegal Warrant.

For fear the Meaning of cloſe Confinement ſhould not be ſufficiently underſtood at the Tower, a particular verbal Explanation was ſent by theſe humane Secretaries, of what they deſired his Confinement ſhould be, and what Kind of Impriſonment did they direct? Even that of the moſt attrocious State Priſoner; the ſuppoſed Author of a Libel was ordered to the Confinement of a Traitor; to ſee no Friends, no Relations; to be prevented from making Proof of his Innocence, for Want of Advice; and when the Rigour of his Confinement was relaxed and ſoftened, as they ſtile it, to be able to communicate Nothing in Confidence to his Friends, to his Lawyers, but every Word and Action muſt paſs the Obſervation of Two Officers of the Tower.

Such was the Confinement to which Mr. W—— was doomed by Lord H——; but this Mode of Impriſonment has been exerciſed, we are told, in a more tyrannical Degree than Mr. W—— experienced. I take it for granted that thoſe Precedents of Warrants for cloſe Impriſonment, which have been produced in ſuch Clouds, are juſt; and I do moreover believe, that there is not a Species of Tyranny, which may not be warranted by the Practice of the Secretary of State's Office; but if thoſe Precedents were his Guides, the noble Peer had little of the Spirit of an Engliſhman, if, at the Sight of ſuch, he did not ſtart and refuſe to follow them. If thoſe Precedents were unknown to him, and the Form new, the Offence againſt the Law was entirely his own, and he muſt be conſidered as the Author of the Precedent; by which Conduct he has raiſed and introduced a Spirit of Examination, that will exert itſelf in cenſuring him, becauſe it is plain he governed himſelf by Rules inconſiſtent with the Laws of his Country; and will ſtigmatize the Secretary's Office, becauſe we now ſee it is the Cuſtom of that Office to purſue Methods deſtructive of every Barrier, which the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors interpoſed between the Power of the Crown and the Liberty of the People.

Theſe Rules and Cuſtoms the noble Peer hath followed; nor does he give any reaſonable Hopes, that if it were in his Power, he would not obſerve the ſame again; he expreſſes no Compunction, he does not confeſs, that he has acted upon miſtaken Principles. But even, if he had expreſſed Concern for the Injury he has done, if he had not made an Offer of an Indemnification at the ſame Time, you would not have accepted of ſuch Repentance.

We all know upon whom the Expence will fall of indemnifying Mr. W—— for the Injury he has received from the Laws which the noble Peer takes for his Rule of Conduct; that they are not the Laws of this Country we all know likewiſe; yet ſuch has been the Oeconomy of the Treaſury, and ſuch the Obſtinacy of the Noble Defendant, that I am firmly convinced, that 100,000l. would have been gladly expended towards maintaining them.

But I hope and believe that theſe Things will be acquired into ſhortly in a proper Place; you too, Gentlemen of the Jury, in your Province, in forming a Verdict, will provide, that it may be an inſtructive Example to Poſterity, by giving vindictive Damages, which go Hand in Hand with Exemplary Juſtice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 3.

THE 27th Ult. an Expreſs arrived from the Grand Viſir, with Advice, that the Army of the Grand Signior had gained a freſh Advantage over the Ruſſians in Poland, having diſperſed a Body of 6000, and made 2000 Priſoners; and that he had beſides taken ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, and great Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſions. This Victory was announced the ſame Day by a more conſiderable Diſcharge of Artillery than any heretofore. Notwithſtanding all theſe external Rejoicings, they do not quiet the Minds of the People, as Accounts are received daily from the Volunteers, who return from the Army, of the miſerable State in which they are, and of the great Loſſes they have ſuſtained. One Circumſtance, however, ſeems to contradict our glorious Exploits, which is, that Four Feluccas, which accompanied the Squadron of the Captain Pacha to the Black-Sea, are returned hither, having on board a vaſt Number of wounded Soldiers. Time, however, muſt clear up theſe Matters; in the mean While, we are making the greateſt Preparations for carrying on the War by Sea as well as by Land. The Kaimakan has been ſeveral Days at the Arſenal, where he has given Orders for building Six Ships of War, and Fifteen Feluccas, on which they are at Work with the greateſt Diligence: Similar Orders are ſent to other Ports.

Oct. 13. The Grand Signior is raiſing 40,000 Men in Romelia, which produces the beſt Troops of the Empire, in order to cover Yaſſi during the Winter; and the ſame Number of other Troops are allotted to cover Oczakow and Crimea, while the Tartars make Incurſions into the Ruſſian Territories. It is aſſured, that the Grand Signior is not to be diſſuaded from taking the Command of his Army in Perſon next Spring.

The Calga, Brother to the Kan of the Tartars, has made a freſh Incurſion into the Ruſſian Territories on the left of the Boriſthenes, has plundered all the Places he has paſſed through, and brought home 10,000 Slaves. He had the Precaution to leave good Garriſons at Orcapi, Caffa, and other Places in Crimea.

LEGHORN, *Oct.* 24. According to Advices from different Places, the Grand Signior, having received Intelligence, that the Ruſſians had ſent a Fleet of Men of War to attack his Poſſeſſions in the Archipelago and the Morea, has ordered the Dulcignotes to fit out as many Ships as poſſible to oppoſe them. It is ſaid, that the ſeveral Regencies of Barbary have likewiſe been ſummoned by the Grand Signior to ſend to Sea the greateſt Part of their Naval Forces with the ſame View. If theſe Advices are well grounded, the Ruſſian Fleet will meet with many Difficulties, eſpecially if it ſhould not come into the Mediterranean 'til next Spring.

It is reported here, as well as elſewhere, that the Court of Turin has not only granted a general Pardon to all Deſerters, but that the King of Sardinia propoſes to make an Augmentation of 8000 Men to his Army, and has ordered 7000 Tents to be immediately got ready. Another Report, which ſeems better grounded ſtill, is, that 12,000 Auſtrian Troops are going to march from Bohemia into Lombardy. Theſe Advices, joined to thoſe from Genoa, confirm our ſpeculative Politicians in the Opinion, that the Tranquillity of Italy cannot be long undiſturbed.

PETERSBURGH, *Oct.* 21. On Account of the Conqueſt of all Moldavia by the Troops of the Empreſs, Te Deum was ſung here Yeſterday, under a Diſcharge of the Artillery of the Fortreſs and the Admiralty. At Night there was a Ball at Court, and the whole City was illuminated.

Nov. 10. On the 7th of this Month arrived at this Court, a Courier from the Army of Gen. Count de

Pahin (who is encamped near Roy) who brought the agreeable News, that the Soporavian Coſſacks had obtained near Oczakow, a conſiderable Advantage over a great Body of Turks and Tartars, whom they put to Flight, and took from them, beſides their Colours, a Marſhal's Staff, and a great Number of Horſes, Cattle, and Camels.

The Government, in order to continue the War with Vigour, in Caſe that the Interpoſition of certain Powers to bring the Porte to pacific Sentiments prove ineffectual, hath ordered 50,000 Men to be raiſed, who are to be employed in the Completion and Augmentation of our Land and Sea Forces.

VIENNA, *Oct.* 31. A Letter was received here on the 26th of this Month, from the Frontiers of Tranſylvania, of which the following is an Extract.

"The Ruſſians having penetrated into Moldavia, and made themſelves Maſters of Yaſſi, from whence the Turks had retired after having ſet Fire to it themſelves, the Grand Ottoman Army, which had remained at Kanlepaſh, came behind the Ruſſians, and put to the Rout the whole Body employed in the Expedition againſt Yaſſi. Count Stoffel was made Priſoner, and Prince Proſorowſki narrowly eſcaped. All the Ruſſian Troops have abandoned Yaſſi, as well as Choczim, and repaſſed the Nieſter in great Diſorder.

"They write from Kaminiec, that in the Affair, which happened near Yaſſi, and the Nieſter, there remained, on both Sides, on the Field of Battle, 6000 Men; and that above 2000 Ruſſian Carcaſes were found without Heads.

"According to ſome other Advices, which fully confirm the preceding Account, the Ruſſian Army, after having repaſſed the Nieſter, divided into many ſeparate Bodies, in order to go into Winter Quarters in Poland."

WARSAW, *Nov.* 15. The King and Senate have great Expectations from the Negociations of Count Burzynſki, in Holland and England. In the mean Time the Sieur Wroughton, Miniſter from England, has declared that his Britannic Majeſty cannot employ his good Offices with the Porte to bring about a Peace with Poland, without the Conſent of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Nov. 18. As ſoon as the Confederates were informed, that M. Oginſki had been nominated by a Decree of the Senate to go to Peterſburgh, they went to his Eſtates, and plundered them.

Major Drewitz wrote the 9th Inſtant, to Lieut. Gen. Weymar, who commands in this City, that he had fallen in, the Evening before, with the Confederates of Cracovia, attacked and defeated them, and purſued them Five Miles, even to the Gates of the Town; that in this Action he had killed and wounded 200 of the Confederates; and that the reſt, under Favour of the Night, paſſed the Viſtula.

We are informed that Orders are given in Ruſſia for raiſing 100,000 Recruits.

Count Potocki is appointed by the King to go as Envoy Extraordinary from his Majeſty and the Republic to the Court of Dreſden. Some Letters from Podolia adviſe, that the Turks had ſet Fire to the Suburbs of Bender, upon the Approach of the Ruſſians, who had actually inveſted that Place.

L O N D O N,

Nov. 25. Yeſterday ſeveral Thouſand Pounds of Bank and other Stocks, were ſold by public Auction in the Bank, a Thing never before known.

Every Thing wears a better Aſpect in the Alley now than for this Week paſt, Stocks in general having riſen Two per Cent. Yeſterday.

Nov. 30. Debates ran ſo very high in Sweden, with Reſpect to the State Arrangements, and Finance Regulations, propoſed by the Secret Committee, that the Spirit of Diſſenſion has ſpread there equally in every Order. In the Equeſtrian Order, and that of the Clergy, after a great deal of Altercation, they broke up without coming to any Reſolution. In the Houſe of Burgeſſes, 50 Members quitted the Aſſembly without voting, and the 56 who remained behind rejected the Propoſal. The Order of Peaſants would neither hear their Speaker, nor his Secretary, on the Subject, but, without dividing, gave it unanimouſly as their Opinion, that the ſaid Regulations were contrary to the Conſtitution of the Kingdom, and the Rights of the People.

They write from Cadiz, that the King had ſent ſtrict Orders to his ſeveral Governors in America, to prevent all illicit Trade being carried on by the Dutch Interlopers to any of the Spaniſh Settlements.

It has been remarked, that after the American Stamp-Act had paſſed, in the Year 1765, great Complaints were made that the Trade of England was at a Stand, on Account of the Orders from New-York and Boſton being countermanded; upon which that Act was repealed, as it was ſuppoſed it might be detrimental to the various Manufactures; the Shoemakers and Weavers, it was ſaid, would be totally ruined. But now in Three Years afterwards, when there are counter Orders from almoſt every Part of America, the Complaints are totally different. The Leather-Cutters alledge that there are not Hides enough in the Kingdom for Home Conſumption, and pray for Leave to bring in Foreign Ones: And the Weavers, inſtead of being diſtreſſed for Work, at this Time inſiſt upon the full Wages which they have been deprived of for ſome Years back; and their Maſters to induce them to go to Work, have agreed to give it.

Dec. 2. On Tueſday laſt the following extraordinary Circumſtance happened very near St. James's.—A certain young Nobleman, for ſome Time paſt, paid his Addreſſes to a young Lady, with whoſe Brother he had been very intimate ſince they were School-Fellows; the Brother heard of the young Nobleman's Aſſiduities, and took an Opportunity of ſpeaking of it to his Friend, requeſting he would declare his Sentiments, and make his Father acquainted with the Courtſhip, or deſiſt his Viſits to his Siſter; upon this Explanation his Lordſhip did not give that Satisfaction which the Brother thought neceſſary: He therefore inſiſted his Lordſhip would drop the Deſign, and never more ſee his Siſter in private. This his Lordſhip punctually promiſed, but on Tueſday Morning the young Lady met his Lordſhip at a certain eminent Milliner's near St. James's, which the Brother was informed of, ruſhed up Stairs in the Milliner's, and deſired his Lordſhip would either adjourn with him to Hyde-Park, or promiſe to marry his Siſter. His Lordſhip for ſome Time heſitated, and refuſed; but the young Gentleman turned his Siſter out of the Room, and locked the Door, pulling out a Caſe of Piſtols, inſiſted that his Lordſhip ſhould take up one of them, or ſign an Inſtrument or Contract, that he ſhould marry his Siſter in Three Months; his Lordſhip, of the Two Evils, choſe the leaſt, ſigned the Contract, and his intended Brother-in-Law parted with him in a very affectionate and friendly Manner.

M. de Paſſow, the Daniſh Conſul here, has received Advice from the Court of Denmark, that Two Daniſh Frigates of 50 Guns each, are ordered to eſcort Three Eaſt-Indiamen, and after having conducted them out of Reach of the Algerine Corſairs, they are to take Station in the Streights of Gibraltar, in order to ſcour it from Pirates. Theſe Frigates are to ſail next full Moon from Copenhagen, and to go through the Engliſh Channel, in order to take under their Convoy any Daniſh Ships deſtined for Leghorn, Cadiz, &c. A Squadron is alſo ordered againſt the Algerines next Spring as early as the Seaſon will permit.

Dec. 18. By a private Correſpondent, reſiding at the Court of Vienna, we are informed, that the young Emperor expreſſes his Antipathy to the French every Day more and more; and that his Majeſty has publickly declared at Court, his fixed and determined Reſolution of conquering the ſeveral German Provinces, which, within this Century, have been annexed to France. And further, in order to accompliſh this great and univerſally deſired Work, the Miniſters of the Imperial Court talked of reviving a Plan, firſt projected by the Empreſs Queen, during the War before laſt; and by which it was propoſed, on the Part of the Empreſs, to furniſh Great-Britain with 20,000 Land Forces, who were to be perpetually employed in making rapid Deſcents upon the Coaſt of France. The Number of Land Forces, that are now to be employed in executing the preſent Plan, is to be augmented to 30,000, 20,000 of which are to be employed in Britiſh Ships in Europe; and the remaining 10,000, it is ſaid, are to be ſhipped off, to conquer the remaining French Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.—This Meaſure, it is reported, is to be carried into Execution in April or May next.

Dec 20. By a Letter from the Continent we hear, that Lord Holland's Diſorders has rendered him ſo weak, that he is unable to give himſelf any Aſſiſtance, and that his Phyſicians expect his Lordſhip, unleſs ſome unexpected Criſis happens, cannot ſurvive but a ſhort Time.

The Earl of Chatham, the Earl of Northington, and the Lord Chancellor, are all clearly of Opinion, that the late Deciſion of the Houſe of Commons, in declaring Col. Lutterell a Member of their Houſe, upon an indiſputable Minority of Votes of the Electors of the County of Middleſex, is a Meaſure totally indefenſible, and that it ought and muſt be undone.

About a Fortnight ago a very pretty Girl, ſuppoſed to be about 15, but meanly dreſſed, was taken in at a Work-Houſe at the Weſt-End of the Town as a Caſualty Poor, and was in a few Days delivered of a fine Boy. She appears to be the youngeſt Daughter of a Gentleman of Fortune, and is Heireſs to an Eſtate of 800l. a Year.

In an Addreſs "To our Sage M——y in general," publiſhed in a London Paper, is this Sentence. "I will not, my Lords and Sirs, enter into a Detail of your wiſe Adminiſtration with Reſpect to our Colonies; only permit me to remind you, that by your Sagacity the Americans had nearly been brought under your Egyptian Bondage! What has been the Reſult of theſe Proceedings, *i. e.* the Affair of America? I will anſwer, a Decay of Trade, by which the Merchants, Tradeſmen, and the poor Handicrafts in general, will ere long ſink down in the greateſt Diſtreſs, unleſs timely relieved——God grant they may!"

From the LONDON CHRONICLE *of December* 6 *and* 7.

TO THE P R I N T E R.

SIR, *Plymouth, Novemb.* 23.

FINDING myſelf reflected upon in the Papers for refuſing to ſign the Devonſhire Petition, I think it neceſſary to ſtate that Part of my Conduct to the Public. It is not true then, that I ever ſtickled for or promoted a Petition to the King on the Subject of the Middleſex Election. My Opinion has invariably been, that the Deciſion of the Houſe of Commons in that Inſtance was legal and conſtitutional, and this Opinion I have openly declared from the Beginning in all Companies. Serjeant Glynn will Teſtify for me, that the previous Meeting on the 4th of October, I detained the Point with him for a conſiderable Time. Or if it be neceſſary to go further back, the concluding Paragraph of my Reply to Mont. D'Eon, publiſhed Nov. 25, muſt I think, convince any one that I did not diſtruſt the Honour and Equity of the preſent Parliament, and that an Arraignment of their Conduct afterwards, by ſigning the Petition, would have been highly abſurd and inconſiſtent.

Further: It is not true that the Freeholders in general teſtified any Unwillingneſs to ſupport my Complaint againſt Lord Halifax. The contrary may ſafely be collected from the Acclamations with which they received the Inſtructions, when read to them Three ſeveral Times. It muſt be owned ſome of the leading Gentlemen did not think themſelves warranted to preſent it in the Petition. But I have the Satisfaction of knowing that this was not their original Opinion, but moſt probably infuſed into them by a private, unfended, indefenſible ſuggeſtion of a certain London Patriot.

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

S. MUSGRAVE.

To Dr. M U S G R A V E.

SIR,

I Read with Concern, but more Indignation, your Letter in the Papers of laſt Saturday. You there tell the World, that you never promoted a Petition to the Throne; on the Contrary, that you always declared it as your Opinion, both in private and public, that the Deciſion of the H—— of C—— in Regard to the Middleſex Election, was legal and conſtitutional. Now, Sir, as I was preſent at the Meeting at Exeter on the 5th of October, give me leave to aſk you Two or Three Queſtions.

Firſt, Does not the Devonſhire Petition run chiefly upon that one Grievance, the violated Right of free Election, and praying a Diſſolution of the preſent P——t?

Secondly, Did not Serjeant Glynn argue for ſome Time upon the neceſſity of a Petition to the Throne, and the ill—— and un—— Meaſure purſued by the —— of ——, in ſeating Mr. Lut— as Member of that H——, with a *Minority* of Votes againſt a great *Majority* of legal Electors (this, Sir, was done upon the Steps leading into the Caſtle) and did you not then give your Aſſent, with the reſt of the Freeholders, by holding up your Hand? Did you then oppoſe the Petition? Did you then declare you believed the Deciſion of the H—— of C——, with Reſpect to the Middleſex Election, to be legal and conſtitutional? I anſwer for you: No.

Thirdly, Did not you, with Serjeant Glynn, after the Buſineſs was over out of Doors, go into the Caſtle, and was not the Petition, at the Requeſt of ſeveral Gentlemen, read a Second Time in the Caſtle, and did you not then, as you had done before, give your Aſſent to it? And did not Serjeant Glynn repeat in Subſtance what he had before ſaid on the Steps, which met with the Approbation of every one preſent?

I am, SIR,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

Dec. 4, 1769. WILLIAM MOORE.

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 22.

Laſt Saturday, between the Hours of One and Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, departed this Life, Mr. PHILEMON LLOYD CHEW, of *Queen-Anne's* County, who came here upon a Viſit to his Friends: His Illneſs was ſudden, ſhort and painful; with uncommon Fortitude and Patience he ſuſtained the Shocks of Death: In his laſt Moments with the moſt perfect Reſignation, he converſed upon his approaching Diſſolution, and, happy in well-grounded Hope, cheerfully ſubmitted to his Fate!——He was warm and ſteady in Friendſhip, open and unſuſpecting in his Temper, and of a benevolent and humane Diſpoſition; he diſcharged the ſeveral Stations of Life with an unblemiſhed Character, and as he lived, ſo he died, in great Confidence of a happy Eternity!—His Body on Monday laſt was attended to the Family Vault, by the principal Inhabitants of this City, and decently interred.

We are requeſted to inſert the following Paragraph.

MARYLAND preſents her beſt Wiſhes to her Siſter Colony VIRGINIA, and ſincerely condoles with her upon the untimely Death of all her brave Sons, who, in Defence of the Liberties of their Country, formed the Reſolutions at WILLIAMSBURG in *May* laſt.

*** *The Races intended to be at* Annapolis *in May next, are put off to a future Day, of which timely Notice will be given in this Gazette.*

Last Night we were favoured with a Dublin Paper of the 20th of January, from which we have ſelected the following Intelligence.

LONDON.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Tueſday the Ninth Day of January, 1770.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT is with much Concern that I find myſelf obliged to open this Seſſion of Parliament with acquainting you, that the Diſtemper among the horned Cattle has lately broke out in this Kingdom, notwithſtanding every Precaution that could be uſed for preventing the Infection from foreign Parts. Upon the firſt Notice of its actual Appearance, my next Attention was to endeavour to ſtop, if poſſible, its farther Progreſs: And, as the Succeſs of thoſe Endeavours muſt, in all Probability, have been entirely defeated by any the leaſt Degree of Delay in the Application of them, I thought it abſolutely neceſſary, with the Advice of my Privy Council, to give immediate Directions for every Step to be taken, that appeared moſt capable of checking the inſtant Danger of the ſpreading of the Infection, until I could have an Opportunity of conſulting my Parliament upon ſome more permanent Meaſures, for ſecuring us againſt ſo great a Calamity. And to your immediate and moſt ſerious Conſideration I earneſtly recommend this very important Object.

I have given my Parliament repeated Aſſurances, that it has always been my fixed Purpoſe to preſerve the general Tranquillity; maintaining, at the ſame Time, the Dignity and Honour of my Crown, together with the juſt Rights and Intereſts of my People. The uncommon Burthens which my Subjects have borne ſo cheerfully, in order to bring the late War to a happy Concluſion, muſt be an additional Motive to make me vigilant, to prevent the preſent Diſturbances in Europe from extending to any Part, where the Security, Honour, or Intereſt of this Nation may make it neceſſary for my Crown to become a Party. The Aſſurances which I receive from the other great Powers, afford me Reaſon to believe, that my Endeavours will continue to be ſucceſsful. I ſhall ſtill make the general Intereſts of Europe the Object of my Attention; and, while I ſteadily ſupport my own Rights, I ſhall be equally careful not to acknowledge the Claims of any other Powers, contrary to the Limitations of the late Treaties of Peace.

It is needleſs for me to recommend to the ſerious Attention of my Parliament the State of my Government in America. I have endeavoured, on my Part, by every Means, to bring back my Subjects there to their Duty, and to a due Senſe of lawful Authority. It gives me much Concern to inform you, that the Succeſs of my Endeavours has not anſwered my Expectations; and that, in ſome of my Colonies, many Perſons have embarked in Meaſures highly unwarrantable, and calculated to deſtroy the Commercial Connexion between them and the Mother-Country.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Eſtimates for the Service of the current Year to be laid before you. I am purſuaded that your Affection for my Perſon and Government, and your Zeal for the public Good, will induce you to grant ſuch Supplies as are neceſſary; and you may be aſſured, that, on my Part, they ſhall be managed with the ſtricteſt Oeconomy.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

As the Welfare and Proſperity of my People have ever been the Object of my Wiſhes, and the Rule of my Actions; ſo I am perſuaded, from my Experience of your Conduct, that you will be governed in your Proceedings by the ſame Principles. My ready Concurrence and Support in every Meaſure that may ſerve to promote thoſe Ends, you may always depend upon. On you it will be now, more than ever, incumbent, moſt carefully to avoid all Heats and Animoſities amongſt yourſelves, and to cultivate that Spirit of Harmony which becomes thoſe, who have but one common Object in their View, and which may be moſt likely to give Authority and Efficacy to the Reſult of your Deliberations. Such a Conduct, on your Part, will, above all Things, contribute to maintain in their proper Luſtre, the Strength, the Reputation, and the Proſperity of this Country; to ſtrengthen the Attachment of my Subjects to that excellent Conſtitution of Government, from which they derive ſuch diſtinguiſhing Advantages, and to cauſe the firm Reliance and Confidence which I have in the Wiſdom of my Parliament, as well as in their Zeal for the true Intereſts of my People, to be juſtified and approved both at Home and Abroad.

The Addreſs of the Lords and Commons will be inſerted in our next.]

Jan. 10. By the many and early prudent Precautions taken to ſtem the Progreſs of the dreadful Murrain that lately broke out among the horned Cattle, we can with Pleaſure aſſure the Public, that it has been prevented from ſpreading even over the very County it broke out in; that it is almoſt confined to a ſingle Spot, of no very great Extent; but that it has raged there with uncommon Violence.

Laſt Night there was a Meeting of the Miniſters and Friends at the Cockpit (as uſual) previous to the Opening of the Seſſion of Parliament, when the Number preſent was only 179.

Laſt Night there was a Meeting of the Gentlemen in Oppoſition, at the Thatched-Houſe Tavern in St. James's-Street, at which 29 new Members were preſent.

The Devonſhire, Derbyſhire, and Herefordſhire Petitions were Yeſterday preſented to his Majeſty.

Jan. 11. It is certain that the Welch Petition was Yeſterday delivered to his Majeſty by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and moſt graciouſly received.

It is aſſured that the Petition of the Town of Liverpool was ſigned by 1200 Perſons, and the Proteſt by only 200. The whole Number of Freemen belonging to that Place we are told is but 1500. It is further ſaid, that the Proteſt was drawn up here, and ſent down to be ſigned.

The Houſe of Peers did not break up 'til paſt Ten o'Clock on Tueſday Night; and the Houſe of Commons ſat 'til Half an Hour paſt One Yeſterday Morning.

Yeſterday the Earl of Chatham returned to his Seat at Hays.

The Names of the following Lords will be revered from the 9th Inſtant to the lateſt Poſterity, as Friends to the Britiſh Conſtitution, and Aſſerters of the Rights of their Fellow Subjects:

The Dukes of Richmond, Portland, Mancheſter, Northumberland; the Marquis of Rockingham; the Earls of Suffolk, Stamford, Abingdon, Scarborough, Albemarle, Tankerville, Aylesford, Macclesfield, Effingham, Buckinghamſhire, Fitzwilliams, Temple, Radnor, Chatham; the Viſcount Torrington; the Lords Abergavenny, Byron, Craven, Boyle, Trevor, King, Monſon, Chedworth, Edgecumbe, Forteſcue, Pomonby, Lyttleton, Wycombe, Groſvenor, Milton, Camden.

The Odds on Tueſday were 89 to 36, and 254 to 238.

A Perſon of great Eminence in the Law has joined the Minority, as alſo has another great Lawyer.

We have the Pleaſure to inform the Public, that a certain military Commander, of the higheſt Rank, who has ever been deſervedly a Favourite with the People, has joined the Minority, and declared that "he ſhall ever look upon his Conduct, during the laſt Year, as the moſt reproachful Æra of his Life.

It was currently reported Yeſterday at the Weſt-End of the Town, that this Day would be the laſt that a noble and patriotic Lawyer was to remain in Office.

Jan. 12. In a certain Aſſembly on Wedneſday, the D—— of G——n ſpoke near Half an Hour. The principal Speakers in the Oppoſition were, L——d C——m, the L——d Ch——l——r, L—— T——m——e, L——d S——lb——, who not only ſpoke but replied.

Mr. B——ke, the ſame Day, in a certain Place, ſpoke near Two Hours——There were Thirty-one Speakers.

Jan. 13. The patriotic Lord Camden, and his Friend Mr. Dunning, are ſtill in Place, and it is ſaid they will not reſign; ſo that if the Miniſtry do not chooſe to have an honeſt Man among them, *they muſt be turned out.*

It is ſaid the Miniſtry having had a Conſultation what they ſhall do with the Marquis of Granby, have reſolved, *that it is not prudent to turn him out at this Time.*

Colonel B. the other Day, declared in a certain Place, that the M——————y had alienated the Minds of Thirteen Millions of People.

A certain Baronet of the moſt reſpectable Character, and of very great and extenſive Influence, declared in a *once* auguſt Aſſembly, that that Aſſembly had *betrayed the Rights and Intereſts of their Conſtituents.* This he not only aſſerted, but (on ſome very gentle Animadverſion from an Opponent) claiming the Right of Explanation, he ſaid, "Leſt I ſhould be miſunderſtood, *this Houſe has betrayed the Rights and Intereſts of their Conſtituents.*"

In Conſequence of the above Declaration, we are told, that our virtuous Miniſters have reſolved that he ſhall be expelled, and David Roche, Eſq; commonly known by the Name of Tiger Roche, is to be a Candidate in his Stead, for the largeſt County in England. No Doubt can be aſcertained of his Succeſs, as Two Votes are already ſecured for that Purpoſe.

March 22, 1770.

FOR the Eaſe of the Inhabitants of *Anne-Arundel* County, Attendance will be given as under noted, in order to receive the Public Part of the Levies, and alſo his Lordſhip's Quit-Rents.

On Friday the 30th Inſt.	at	*Elk-Ridge Landing.*
Saturday the 31ſt	at	*John M'Donall's.*
Tueſday *April* 3	at	Mrs. *Selby's.*
Wedneſday the 4th	at	*Pig-Point.*
Friday the 6th	at	*Thomas Brown's.*
Saturday the 7th	at	*William Simpſon's.*

JOHN CLAPHAM, Sheriff,
JOHN THOMAS, Receiver of Quit-Rents.

*** Conſtant Attendance is given at the Sheriff's Office.

THERE are at the Plantation of *John Green*, on the Head of *Severn*, Five Cattle, a Steer, Cow, Heifer, Cow-Yearling, and a Two Year old Bull. Three of the above Cattle are marked alike, with their Ears cut, or Crop off; the Bull has his left Ear cut off, and the Cow-Yearling is unmarked. The Owner is deſired to take them away, firſt proving his Property and paying Charges.

March 22, 1770.

WHEREAS *Suſanna Hytch*, my Wife, hath left my Bed and Home, without any Fault in me, I take this Opportunity to forewarn all Perſons whatſoever from having any Dealings with the ſaid *Suſanna Hytch* upon my Account, for I hereby declare, that I will not anſwer any Debts ſhe ſhall contract in my Name, after the Date hereof.

CHRISTOPHER HYTCH.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Public, that he now lives at *Pig-Point* Ferry, in *Prince-George's* County, where he carries on the Wheelwrights Buſineſs as uſual: He has likewiſe provided himſelf with good Boats and Hands, for the Convenience of Gentlemen that may have Occaſion to make Uſe of that Ferry, which has for many Years been badly kept, to the great Inconvenience of Travellers: And as he is determined to give the quickeſt Diſpatch, and moſt obliging Behaviour in both Profeſſions, hopes he ſhall meet with Encouragement, which will ever be gratefully acknowledged, by the Public

Moſt obedient, humble Servant,

(w3) DEMILION KINGSBURY.

N. B. Good Encouragement will be given to a Wheelwright.

Baltimore County, *Swan Creek*, *March* 10, 1770.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, about Four Weeks ago, a Negro Fellow named PETER, about 40 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, very black, ſomewhat knock-kneed, has the Rheumatiſm at Times bad, which appears by Lumps and knots upon his Hands and Wriſts, was pretty well cloathed with Kerſey, and good Shoes and Stockings; he talks good *Engliſh*, and is very knowing. As he is acquainted with the Bay, its probable he may attempt getting on board ſome Veſſel to get off. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, and brings him home, ſhall receive Eight Dollars if taken in the Province, and Twelve Dollars if out of the Province, paid by

(w4) JOHN LEE WEBSTER.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Annapolis*, Two Convict Men, *viz.* JOHN BENTLY, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, full faced and well made: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, Oſnabrig Shirt, old ſtriped Flannel Jacket, Leather Breeches, old Hat, old Country made Stockings, and new Shoes.

THOMAS TOOL, 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, of a Sandy Complexion, a little pitted with the Small-Pox, has a Cut over his left Eye, and is very impertinent: Had on, when he went away, a Check ſtriped Cotton Handkerchief round his Neck, a Jacket with blue Half-Thick Foreparts and brown Backs, with white Metal Buttons, a white Cotton Coat, old Leather Breeches, black Stockings, pretty good Shoes, and had an Iron Collar on.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and ſecures them in any Jail, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward for each, including what the Law allows, and reaſonable Charges if brought Home, paid by

JOHN JEVINS.

A FEW of the ACTS for emitting Bills of Credit are printed ſeparate, and may be had by an early Application at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, *March* 1, 1770.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed under the the Act for emitting Bills of Credit, hereby give Notice, That the Office will be opened on Monday the Second Day of *April* next, to iſſue out new Bills of Credit on Loan, agreeable to Act of Aſſembly.

Sign'd per *Order of the Commiſſioners*,

JAMES BROOKS, Clerk.

To be ſold on very reaſonable Terms, for ready Money, good Bills of Exchange, between Two and Three Hundred Pounds Sterling worth of European *Goods, in very good Order, chiefly conſiſting of the following Articles, viz.*

MUSLINS, Chintes, Clear Lawns, white Satin Sewing Silks, Buck, Doe, Kid, Silk, and other Gloves, Ribbons, Fans, Threads, Tapes, ſome Millinery and ſeveral other Articles. An Invoice of the above Goods to be ſeen at Mr. *Wheelwright's*, Jeweller in *Annapolis*, who will treat with any one inclinable to purchaſe.

N. B. A ſober Woman inclinable to go to *Dublin*, may have her Paſſage paid, enquire as above. (tf)

March 7, 1770.

To be SOLD, *by the Subſcriber, on the 9th Day of April, if fair, if not, the next fair Day, at his Dwelling Plantation, near* Herring-Bay, *for Caſh or Bills of Exchange,*

A PARCEL of likely Country-born NEGROES, conſiſting of Women, Girls, and a Boy.

(4w) HARRISON LANE, ſen.

THOMAS GANTT, has a fine, ſtrong, good ſpirited, young HORSE, upwards of Fifteen Hands high, paces and trots well, that covers Mares for Four Dollars the Seaſon, at *Heart's-Delight*, in *Prince-George's* County, Nine Miles from *Upper-Marlborough*, and Six from *Bladenſburg*. He was bred in *Narraganſet*, a Part of *New-England* remarkable for fine Horſes. (w3)

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Chriſtopher Carnan*, late of *Baltimore* County, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment. The Creditors are requeſted to furniſh the Executrix, or Mr. *John Meale*, with a State of their different Claims.

ELIZABETH CARNAN, Executrix.

On Thurſday the 5th Day of April *next, will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid* Carnan, *near* St. Thomas's *Church, in the County aforeſaid, for ready Caſh or good Bills of Exchange,*

A Choice Parcel of Country born and other Slaves, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, (one of the Woman is a good Cook) alſo Horſes, Hogs, and Cattle, and a very fine Still, which will contain Sixty-ſeven Gallons. The Sale to begin at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. (6w)

On Tueſday the 1ſt Day of *May* next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the Houſe of Mr. *John Little*, in *Baltimore-Town*, for ready Caſh or good Bills of Exchange, a very valuable Lot of Land, in *Baltimore-Town*, ſituate on the North Side of *Sharping-Alley*, near the Inſpection-Houſe, containing near an Acre, whereon is a very convenient large Dwelling-Houſe, Paſſage and Kitchen, a Dairy, Brick Smoke-Houſe, a very convenient Stable, Store, and Chaiſe-Houſe, a very good Well, with a good Pump in it, and a Garden well paled in.

Five Acres of exceeding good Meadow Ground, which lie within Half a Mile of *Baltimore-Town*.

Part of Two Tracts of Land adjoining each other, call'd *Brown's Chance* and *Chery-Chace*, lying within Fourteen Miles of *Baltimore-Town*, and contains near Three Hundred Acres, Part of which Land is cleared and under a good Fence, with an exceeding fine Apple Orchard, and ſundry Improvements thereon. E. C.

The following Advertiſement, having, through a Hurry of Buſineſs, been publiſhed with Erratas, *is now inſerted agreeable to the Manuſcript.*

THE Subſcriber being now ſole-ſeiz'd of all that Tract or Parcel of Land, call'd *Acton*, alias *Hammond's* Town-Land, adjoining the Town, by the Town Gate, lying to the Weſtward, South-Weſtward, and Southward thereof, and whereon ſhameful Treſpaſs hath lately been committed by ſome of the Town-People, in clandeſtinely carrying away his Fence-Rails, and felling his Trees for Fire Wood; hereby cautions them, and all others concerned with them in the like Iniquity, to forbear ſuch Acts of Injury to his Property for the Future, and keep themſelves off his Land; as otherwiſe they may depend, on being dealt with as they deſerve from, JOHN HAMMOND.

Calvert County, *February* 22, 1770.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber, for Sterling or Current Money, and entered upon in May *next,*

A TENEMENT in *Lower-Marlborough*, now in the Tenure of Dr. *Edward Johnſon*. There are on the Premiſes, a good Dwelling-Houſe, having Two Front Rooms and Two Shed Rooms on the lower Floor, and Two good Lodging Rooms above Stairs, with very good Cellars under the Firſt Floor, and a large Paſſage between the Shed Rooms, all well finiſhed and in good Order; likewiſe a large Kitchen, Meat-Houſe, Milk-Houſe and Oven, all in good Repair, a large Garden and a Front Yard, both well paled in. The Title is indiſputable, and Time will be given for the Payment, on giving Bond with Security if required.

(6w) ELIZABETH CONTEE.

N. B. If no Purchaſer offers before the laſt Day of *April* next, I propoſe to rent the Premiſes on reaſonable Terms, for one or more Years.

Herring-Bay, February 25, 1770.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, ſome Time in *July* laſt, a Negro Man, nam'd WILL, he is about 5 Feet 6 or 8 Inches high: Had on when he went away, an old Cotton Jacket, Oſnabrig Shirt, and a Pair of old Cotton Breeches.——Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to the Subſcriber, or ſecures him, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have Four Pounds Reward, paid by

(w3) SAMUEL HARRISON, junr.

COMMITTED to *Prince-George's* County Jail, a Convict Servant Woman, named *Sarah Webb*, of a pretty fair Complexion, has light coloured Hair, is about 5 Feet high, and ſays ſhe belongs to *John Wiſeman*, living in *Charles* County.

Her Owner is deſired to take her away and pay Charges. JOHN ADDISON, Sheriff.

Hunting-Ridge, Baltimore County, *Feb.* 22, 1770.

NEGRO TOM, formerly Capt. *Henry Carroll's* of *St. Mary's* County, was taken out of *Calvert* County Jail the 20th of *October* laſt, and the ſame Night, a few Miles from the ſaid Jail, made his Eſcape with a Pair of Hand-Cuffs on, and his Arms pinion'd behind with a Rope. He is a Country born Slave, 27 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, ſtraight made, has a Scar on the Side of his Noſe, comes his Wool and ties it behind; he was ſhot laſt *April* in the Calf and Ankle of one of his Legs, with ſmall Shot, which I ſuppoſe is to be perceiv'd; his Cloaths were, Gray Breeches and Jacket of Country Cloth full'd, a white under ditto with white Mettle Buttons, Oſnabrig Shirt, old gray Yarn Leggins, bare footed. As I have never heard of him ſince he made his Eſcape as above, muſt think he got back to Doctor *John Rouſe* where he was kept all laſt Summer, or to Capt. *Carroll's* where he was rais'd, and harbour'd by his Negroes, or ſome ill Perſon: I do therefore promiſe a Reward of Twenty Dollars, to any one that will inform me againſt the Perſon that has carried of my ſaid Slave, or that Harbours him, ſo that the Offender can be had to Juſtice and convicted of the Crime, or whoever takes up and brings home my ſaid Negro Slave *Tom*, ſhall receive Five Pounds Current Money and reaſonable Charges, paid by ZACHARIAH MACKUBIN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Dorcheſter County, *January* 1770.

BROKE Jail the following Perſons, *viz.* THOMAS DILLING, alias EDWARD MURRAY, (by which Name he was committed for Felony:) He is a ſlender Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, and has a thin Countenance: Had on when he went away, an old Fuſtian Coat, Shirt and Trouſers, neither Shoes nor Stockings, and ſays he was born in *St. Mary's* County. EDWARD HARMON, a ſhort thick made Fellow, and wears his own Hair: Had on an old gray Cloth Coat and Breeches, old Shoes and Stockings, and had a Sore on his left Arm. CHARLES CORNISH, a Free Mulatto, (tho' at this Time under an Indenture to a certain *William Dail*) he is a ſtout well made Fellow, is much addicted to Liquor, and drunk or ſober is very impertinent, wears his Hair tied behind, and is very talkative.——Whoever ſecures and brings back the aforeſaid Priſoners, ſhall have the above Reward, or Fifty Shillings for each, beſides reaſonable Charges, paid by ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,
GOLDSMITH *and* JEWELLER *in* Weſt-Street, Annapolis.

HAVING purchaſed the Servants lately belonging to Mr. *Knapp* with all the Materials for carrying on the Watch and Clock-making Buſineſs hereby informs the Public, that he Repairs all ſorts of Clocks and Watches, in the beſt and moſt approved Manner; and as he has a complete Apparatus for cutting Wheels with more Expedition and Exactneſs than uſual, they may depend on having their Work done in the moſt careful Manner, and on better Terms than heretofore.

He alſo carries on the Goldſmiths and Jewellers Buſineſſes in the moſt extenſive Manner, as he has imported a great Variety of Materials, and has extreme good Workmen for the executing the above Branches. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend that the utmoſt Exertion of his Abilities to merit their Eſteem, ſhall be his whole Study and greateſt Ambition.

N. B. He has a great Variety of ready made Work by him, which he will Sell at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

*** He gives the beſt Prices for old Gold, Silver and Silver-Lace. (tf)

WILLIAM FARIS,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
At the CROWN *and* DIAL, *near the Church, in* Weſt-Street, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has engaged Two exceeding good Workmen, (one of whom has been a Finiſher ſeveral Years to the celebrated Mr. *Allam*) and carries on the above Buſineſſes in all their various Branches.——The Gold, Silverſmiths and Jewellers Buſineſſes he ſtill carries on in the neateſt and beſt Manner.——He alſo executes any Orders he may be favoured with for Chair Work, having lately ſupplied himſelf with a good Workman, and has now for Sale, ſeveral Dozens of very neat black Walnut Chairs.——Thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to honour him with their Commands, may depend on being faithfully ſerved on reaſonable Terms, and with the utmoſt Diſpatch.——He continues to keep Tavern, having ſupplied himſelf with the beſt of Liquors, Hay and Oats, where Gentlemen will meet with polite Treatment and the beſt Accommodations for themſelves and Horſes, from

Their very humble Servant,
WILLIAM FARIS.

N. B. He gives ready Money, and the beſt Price for old Gold and Silver.

June 25, 1769.

THE FULLING-MILL at the Mouth of *Patuxent* River, is now provided with a good Fuller, and ready for Work; ſuch as fulling, dying and preſſing all Sorts of Clothes and Worſted Stuffs, ſcarlet and blue excepted, unleſs dyed before ſent to the Mill.—As the inſupportable Inconvenience attending the Collection of a Number of ſmall Debts, from various diſtant Parts of the Country, muſt be obvious to every one; and as this expenſive Undertaking was begun and proſecuted, principally to encourage the Manufacture of Woollen Country-Cloth, at a Time when the oppreſſive Meaſures, lately adopted and purſued by the Mother-Country, render it indiſpenſably neceſſary, for our own Well-being, that every Individual ſhou'd manufacture as much as in his Power lies.—It is hoped that no Offence will be given if the Proprietors deſire the Money for fulling, &c. to be ſent by the Perſon who is to receive the Cloth, as it is abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport the Work.——All Perſons who will favour me with their Cloth, may depend on having it finiſhed off in the beſt Manner, and with all poſſible Diſpatch; and to prevent Miſtakes the Owner of every Piece of Cloth, is requeſted to put the initial Letters of his or her Name in the Web.

(tf) WILLIAM SCOTT.

RUN away from on board the Snow *Friendly Adventure*, whereof I am Commander, and now lying at *Annapolis*, the following Perſons, who came Paſſengers in ſaid Snow, liable to a certain Redemption, as ſpecified in their ſeveral Agreements, *viz. John Goodwin, Edward Murphy, Edward Lowry, James M'Carty*, and *William Nineſs*: They are gone towards *Baltimore*, and pretend that they have complied with their Engagements to me, which not being the Caſe, they are ſtill anſwerable for the ſame; and, I'm informed, by the Laws of this Province, may be taken and ſecured, as if they were Indented Servants, until they comply with their Engagement. I therefore promiſe a Reward of Twenty Shillings Currency for each of the abovementioned Perſons, beſides what the Law allows, to have them, or any of them ſecured in any public Jail in *Maryland*, or brought to me at *Annapolis*, where the Reward will be paid by Meſſieurs *James Dick* and *Stewart*; or, if ſecured in any Jail, and the abovementioned Gentlemen being acquainted therewith, the Reward will be duely paid. WILLIAM SNOW.

John Goodwin, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, brown Complexion, wears his own Hair, and wore a white Jacket and Trouſers.

Edward Murphy, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, dark Complexion, wears a brown Coat and Waiſtcoat, a Native of *Ireland*.

Edward Lowry, about 5 Feet 7 and an Half Inches high, a dark Complexion, wore a white Coat turned up with blue.

James M'Carty, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, brown Complexion, wore a blue Coat and red Waiſtcoat, a Native of *Ireland*.

William Nineſs, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, wore a brown Coat and Waiſtcoat, and a Wig, a Native of *England*.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.